

## PRESIDENT AGAN PLAYS THOSE WHO OBSTRUCT REFORM

(Continued From First Page)

vented to prevent an embarrassing situation. "Your very generous reception of me to-night," remarked the President, "makes me feel very much more comfortable than I did this forenoon, for example, in another part of the city, where the tender sensibilities of one of the assemblymen from this county led him to conclude it an affront to his personal dignity that I should, without his invitation, have come into the county over which his influence so beneficially presided. You do not make me feel that I come with a cold welcome and to face so direct a rebuke. I wish that you might do two opposite things to-night. I wish that you might forget that I am President of the United States and that I should here as a Jerseyman fulfilling all promises that I made to Jerseymen, and yet, I want you to remember that I am President of the United States because it is the business of the President to see to it that wherever he can that the people get what they have a right to expect."

For I am not the servant of the Democratic party, I am the servant of the people acting through the Democratic party, which has now undertaken some of the most solemn obligations that a party ever undertook, for it has stepped forward as a champion of universal suffrage and said: "We pledge you our honor as men and as patriots that you shall not be disappointed again."

**Justice Touched at Sources.** "It is the situation in which the Democratic party finds itself, and in the midst of this situation there are particular promises which the Democratic party, for example in New Jersey, has given the people. One of the things which has made thoughtful men in this country most uneasy is that criminal justice was touched at its sources by preventing political influence, and that when a man stood in with the sheriff's office he was safe from prosecution, and that when he did not stand in with the sheriff's office he was in the position in which we all ought to be—responsible for everything that he did against the law of the land."

"I was present at a conference to-day, at which one of the gentlemen in the assembly from the county of Essex asked me if I had said that the greater part of the delegation from that county extended no choice of its own, but took orders. He did not ask me in those words, but the words do not make any difference."

"That is what I said, and I said it not because I suspected it, but because I have lived in the State a good many years. I was an observer, and a very close observer, of the course of politics before I ventured upon that uneasy sea. I was not the landlubber I looked. I know the gentlemen who controlled the politics of Essex County. I knew them. Why, the whole United States knew them."

**He Is Not Disturbed.** The President indicated that he was not disturbed by the opposition he had encountered among members of the Legislature. "Somebody told me," he said, "that things were so tangled up here that jury reform was going to lose anyhow, and that when I went up and fought for a losing cause." Well, I know my fellow-citizens in New Jersey, and I deny that it is a losing cause. But suppose it was, I would rather have my body one of the first to fall by the wall than one of the last. Anybody can come on with the battalions that march millions strong before the war is over, but only men of sturdy courage can go with the little handful that starts the battle. And whether we win or lose, the battalions are coming on, and the eventual outcome of the day of battle is not in doubt. There is a God in heaven and all is well, and I am not going to be impatient."

"The supreme test which the Democratic party has now to respond to is this: Is it ready to give the citizens of New Jersey final guarantees of disinterested justice?"

"Did you ever hear a bigger question than that stated? Is there any suspicion abroad that equal justice is not administered in the United States? If there is such a suspicion, who ought of all others, to remove it? The men who are responsible for the administration of justice finally, or the men who make the laws which underlie the administration of justice? I do not know."

## New Members of Y. M. C. A.



Call  
Monroe  
22

full dress Wednesday Club Festival.  
**O. H. BERRY & CO.**

If you can't call, phone your orders in to us for  
**Gymnasium Shirts,  
Pants and Shoes.**  
Everything wearable for every occasion is ready here, whether it's getting health in a gymnasium or an ear for music at the

any more solemn thing than happened when these gentlemen got together in those chambers down in Trenton. There is a temple in which is worshiped the god of justice or the god of intrigue, and there is a high priest of intrigue who is to be seen lurking about the corridors of the temple. He did not lurk in very obvious bulk a few months ago, but he lurks to the view of every casual observer now. Are you going to burn incense to his god or are you going to burn incense to the god of mankind, the god of love and of justice and of purity and of righteousness?"

**Many Misstatements.** The President said he was reminded of some of the extraordinary misstatements that have been made with regard to jury reform.

"I am told that some of my friends among the laboring men have been told that this was a plan to see that they did not get an equal share with the rest in the determination of what should be done in the courts of criminal justice. I ask them to answer me this question: 'In the game of politics, do they generally get the advantage?'"

"Do they generally determine in impartial fashion through their own representatives who shall have true bills brought against them and go before petty juries and who shall not? Is the present arrangement altogether to their liking? I haven't heard it praised to-day, do is to bring them with all other men into the partnership."

"The game of politics has never gone in their direction that I ever heard of. I have heard laboring men everywhere in this country say that their associations were now standing outside politics and asking this question: 'Who is going to perform justly and who is not? What you ought to do, then, my dear fellow citizens, those of you who specifically describe yourselves as workmen (for some of the rest of us work and don't have any limited hours, either if there was more than one President I would like to be one). But if those of you who choose to describe yourselves as in some particular sense workmen, want to get your share, then I advise you to go in for jury reform."

The President declared during the day that it was not his function to make specific suggestions about jury reform. After his conference with members of the Legislature, however, he was consulted by the State party leaders, and it was generally agreed to submit to the conference of the legislators next Monday a compromise proposal which would provide for a commissioner in each county to act with the sheriff in drawing jurors, so that the one would act as a check on the other. These commissioners would be chosen by the chancellor of the State.

**WISHES OF WILSON ARE DISREGARDED BY CALIFORNIANS**  
(Continued From First Page)

people of the State desired substantially the ends sought in the administration measure, and that the President of the United States be requested to secure such treaty or other agreement from any nation protesting

against the passage of the bills under consideration as will effectually accomplish the end and purpose herein mentioned.

And further, that if at any time the Governor of California becomes convinced that the success of such effort is improbable, he is hereby requested to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature.

The chief arguments advanced against the bill and in support of the Curtin resolution were:

1. That the bill was discourteous to the President of the United States and the imperial government of Japan.

2. That the ends it sought might better and more permanently be attained by Federal negotiations.

3. That those opposed to it might invoke the referendum, thus inhibiting effective action under its publication for a year and seven months, during which Japanese advised of the intentions of the State might acquire all the land they were able to buy without let or hindrance.

"In 1907 and 1911," urged Senator Curtin, "we had the same conditions and the same Federal appeal, but with no assurances or promises of relief. Why should we be so hasty now when we have heard of the Chinese?"

"In 1879-80, when feeling against the Chinese ran incomparably higher than it does against the Japanese now, we found our relief in Congress, not in the State Legislature."

"Never before in the history of the United States has a President gone so far in indulging a sympathetic ear to the wishes of a State as did President Wilson in sending the chief of his Cabinet to counsel with us."

**Quotes London Times.** Senator Curtin read from the London Times an editorial reciting the British solution of the same problem at affects Canada. A similar line of argument, he thought, might be followed here.

"If we get the end we seek," he asked, "let that be all we desire?"

"If this end is accomplished by Federal action, it will be firmly accomplished, but if it is accomplished by State action, it will be only partially and perhaps temporarily accomplished."

Senator Shannahan, supporting the bill which he originally introduced, argued that there were but three points to consider. Had the State the right to act the legislation contemplated? Did the people of the State want it now? Was it the best they could get? All these questions he answered in the affirmative.

Senator Shannahan thought the amendment offered to-day by Senator Boynton and adopted by the majority was a weak spot. This amendment would permit Japanese and other aliens ineligible to citizenship to lease California lands for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding three years.

Senator Shannahan saw nothing in the language of the amendment to prevent Japanese from securing long-year leases indefinitely. His opposition was not answered.

Senator Cartwright feared that the bill would surely lead to a test of the eligibility of the Japanese to citizenship, a test that might result contrary to the wishes of the State.

"For this reason," he said, "I believe the Progressive party in California is about to commit the most colossal blunder of its existence, and it has committed many."

Senator Wright, Republican, fought the bill because he believed the Federal government had no right to act the right to wipe out any legislation a State enacted.

During the nearly five hours of argument the galleries and lobbies were jammed with men and women, among many Japanese listened with inscrutable faces.

## THE WEATHER

Forecast Virginia—Fair, warm Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds. North and South Carolina—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds.

**Special Local Data for Yesterday.**

12 noon temperature	81
2 P. M. temperature	88
Maximum temperature up to 8	88
P. M. temperature	88
Minimum temperature up to 8	48
P. M. temperature	68
Normal temperature	62
Excess in temperature	6
Excess in temperature since March	155
Accumulated excess in temperature since January 1	460
Deficiency in rainfall since March 1	1.29
Accumulated deficiency in rainfall since January 1	3.37

**Local Observations 8 P. M. Yesterday.**

Temperature	77
Relative humidity	79
Wind—direction	8
Wind—velocity	2
Weather	Clear

**CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.** (At 5 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)

Place	Ther.	H. T.	L. T.	Weather
Albany	76	82	62	Clear
Atlanta	76	82	62	Clear
Atlantic City	76	82	62	Clear
Baltimore	76	82	62	Clear
Buffalo	62	68	52	Clear
Calgary	52	58	38	Clear
Charleston	76	82	62	Clear
Chicago	76	82	62	Clear
Detroit	44	50	36	Cloudy
Denver	34	40	24	Cloudy
El Paso	76	82	62	Clear
Hartford	68	74	54	Clear
Havana	88	94	78	Cloudy
Jacksville	76	82	62	Clear
Montgomery	76	82	62	Clear
New Orleans	76	82	62	Clear
Portland	76	82	62	Clear
Pittsburgh	76	82	62	Clear
Raleigh	76	82	62	Clear
St. Louis	76	82	62	Cloudy
St. Paul	66	72	48	Hazy
San Francisco	62	68	52	Clear
Seattle	62	68	52	Clear
Spokane	56	62	46	P. cloudy
Tampa	76	82	62	Clear
Washington	76	82	62	Clear
Winnipeg	62	68	52	P. cloudy
Wynntonville	60	66	54	Clear

**MINIATURE ALMANAC.** May 2, 1913.

High tide 1:54 Morning 1:57  
Low tide 7:50 Evening 7:42

## ALMOST 400 ADDED TO Y. M. C. A. ROLLS

With 365 enrolled, the campaign for 530 new members of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was scheduled to close last night, has been continued to-day in order that the teams may press on past the 400 mark, if possible. Yesterday was the banner day. Thanks to the remarkable work of Walter G. Somerville, Captain R. C. Hawkins's team is far in the lead, and, unless other records are broken before midnight, will win the contest in a walk.

The ranking of the teams when the count was made last night was as follows: Captain R. C. Hawkins, 64; Captain Aubrey J. Smith, 46; Captain P. H. Gray, 41; Captain George D. Richardson, 31; Captain H. R. Northrop, 21; Captain A. B. Pyle, 19; Captain E. F. Schmidt, 19; Captain H. B. Bugge, 19; Captain Thomas D. Steel, 17; Captain W. A. Berryman, 16; Captain F. R. Dappich, 11; Captain C. G. Harris, 5; Captain W. S. Seaman, Jr., 5; Captain L. A. Day, 4.

Alone and unassisted, W. G. Somerville, of Captain Hawkins's team, pledged fourteen new members yesterday and established an almost unbeatable record. Inspired by his example, the workers met last night in the new Young Men's Christian Association building and refused to stop the campaign, although the allotted time had expired, voting to extend the time at least one day. It is planned to make a whirlwind finish, winding up to-night with a great meeting of workers and new members in the lobby of the building.

The books for the third fiscal year will be closed tonight, and members of the board of directors and the executive force are working hard to meet the expense account. All but \$300 of the desired sum had been raised last night. The members alone have paid more than 92 per cent of the total expenses of the association in dues and other fees during the last year, marking a new epoch in the financing of this work.

## FUNDS GIVEN TO AID REPUBLICANS

(Continued From First Page)

to John L. Billard for his part in the acquisition of the Boston and Maine by the New Haven was dwelt on by Mr. Mellen, who said that the commission accountant, David E. Brown, had testified about the transaction on the assumption that the book value of certain securities represented their real value, when as a matter of fact, their actual value was much less.

He also declared that the contract under which the New Haven turned over its parlor and sleeping car service to the Pullman Company was the best contract that any railroad company ever made with the Pullman company.

**Baker Bros.,**  
MARKET,  
8---West Broad---8

## Special Saturday

Pot Roast	10c and 11c
Round Steak	15c
Sirloin Steak	16c
Chuck Steak	12c
Pork Chops	18c
Lamb Chops	18c and 20c
Leg of Lamb	16c
Shoulder of Lamb	12c
Boiled Ham	30c
Sliced Bacon	23c
Country Eggs	20c
Best Creamery Butter	38c
Home Dressed Fowl	22c
Best Hams	18c
Best Picnic Hams	14c

AT  
**Baker Bros.**

Buy  
**United States Tires**

They cut down  
tire bills

NO SERIOUS HITCH  
IN MARCH TOWARD  
TARIFF REVISION

(Continued From First Page.)

To give better protection to the Virginia industry also fell through. The schedule covering spirits, wines and other beverages was brought up without dissent, and considerable fight was made by the representatives of textile districts when the cotton schedule was reached.

Many of the speeches really dwelt with the tariff, but general politics and partisan personalities featured the de-

## RICHMOND DAIRIES WILL TEST COWS

The Richmond Herd Testing Association, composed of dairymen owning approximately 450 of the 600 dairy cows in the vicinity of the city, began testing yesterday. It is organized for the purpose of maintaining a practical and comprehensive test of the qualities and economic values of all the cows that serve Richmond with milk.

Thomas Scott is the man at the helm. He will devote his time to keeping records of the yield and ration cost of every cow. Going from dairy to dairy, he will carry his tester and will give personal attention to all animals. Within a short time, it will be possible for each owner to tell exactly what his cows are making money for him and which should be assigned to the slaughter house.

The State Dairy and Food Division is helping and has furnished the tester and the necessary books for calculations and records. It is part of the work of Deputy Commissioner Peyton Rowe to encourage such associations, because of the qualities of businesslike administration to the conduct of dairy farms. He has been at the job of organizing the Richmond producers for some time, and had it started yesterday. The larger dairymen were, of course, anxious to co-operate.

## EXPERTS ASSERT RICHMOND'S MILK BEST IN WORLD

(Continued From First Page)

"What We Saw in Richmond To-Day." He stated that the two elements necessary in maintaining the high standard here are a complete health system and a citizenship that is appreciative of the vital blessing of pure milk. He also said that after riding through miles and miles of city streets, the members of the commission had decided that Richmond is the "largest city of its size in the United States."

**Infant Mortality.** The origin and nature of the commission were explained by Paul E. Taylor, secretary of the New York Milk Committee. This committee, which has been a potent factor in reducing the rate of infant mortality in New York City by nearly 50 per cent in the last ten years, has appointed the National Commission on Milk Standards to solve the technical questions of milk supply for it. The commission is composed of eminent specialists from universities and health departments from all parts of the country. They meet twice a year and serve without pay.

In speaking of the efforts of the New York Milk Committee to decrease the rate of infant mortality in that city, Mr. Taylor said that co-operation was the necessary thing and that the health officer of every community should have the help and moral support of the citizenry.

The dangers that lurk in milk were vividly described by Dr. H. W. Conn, professor of bacteriology in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He is one of the pioneers in bacteriology in this country, having been one of the first to discover the presence of bacteria in milk. Among the dangers of impure milk, he said, that of tuberculosis first. He said that there is no longer any doubt but that children may contract tuberculosis from the milk of tubercular cows.

**Typhoid in Milk.** Typhoid fever, he stated, is another disease that is often traceable to impure milk, and to a lesser extent, scarlet fever. The most widespread and dangerous of all, however, are the intestinal troubles, such as cholera infantum, which may be caused simply by a great number of bacteria in milk without the presence of any specific germ to cause the disease.

After setting forth this grim array of facts, Professor Conn proceeded to declare that, after all, the dangers of drinking milk are greatly less than those of riding on trolley cars, and considerably less than those of flying. The safeguarding of the life of children is the great problem to be faced by all cities in connection with their milk supplies.

The amazing fact that every one is interested in the purity of milk excited the people, that drink it, was set forth by Dr. Charles E. North, secretary of the commission.

**All Richmond Milk Good.** Dr. North said that dealers and farmers are always vitally interested in the question, but the people remain apathetic in the face of the fact that they have no way of telling good milk from bad. In Richmond, he said, this does not apply, because all the milk is good. But in most of the large cities impure milk is mixed with the pure, and it is all sold under one label and for one price. One of the first objects of the commission, Dr. North said, will be to establish a standard of high grade milk, to be sold as much and at a higher price.

The tremendous importance of pure milk, because it is the food of the children of the race, was emphasized by Dr. W. A. Evans, of Chicago, health officer of the Chicago Tribune, and chairman of the commission. He asserted that the death of children, the rate of infant mortality, is the measure of the civilization of a community, and that purity of milk has more to do with the health of children than any other factor.

**Dairymen Deserve Praise.** Dr. J. N. Hurty, State Health Commissioner of Indiana, spoke of the importance of public health, asserting that it is the basis of all prosperity, and that business men should realize that hygiene "is the biggest business proposition of all."

At the conclusion of the meeting Dr. Taylor pointed out the numerous tributes that had been paid to Richmond's milk supply, stated that a large share of the credit therefore is due to the dairymen themselves, whose ready co-operation with regulations has made it possible.

After the meeting the members of the commission attended a smoker at the guests of the city. They will meet again this morning and afternoon.

## Are You a Professional or Business MAN OR? WOMAN?

Your life is too short, and time too occupied to satisfy your SOUL'S LONGING for music by

MASTERING THE KEYBOARD;

Yet you may become a skilled musician in one day if you have a genuine

## CAROLA INNER-PLAYER

No larger than your upright piano. You have not seen the best until you have visited our store.

**The Corley Company**

"The House That Made Richmond Musical"

late. Representative Thomas, of Kentucky, had a few things to say about the Republicans personally, and the debate for a moment promised interesting developments, when Republican leader Macon, stung by Mr. Thomas's reference to him as the "bewhiskered gentleman from Illinois," retorted that while it was true he was "bewhiskered," at least he was not "bewhiskered."

**Criticizes Progressive Party.** Representative Thomas, of Kentucky, criticized the Progressive party, a "patent medicine advertisement scheme," and criticized Representative Payne, of New York, for reflecting on President Wilson because the President went to New Jersey in connection with State legislation.

Representative Heflin, of Alabama, declared that people did not realize that the real tax on the American people under the present tariff law was \$2,400,000,000 instead of \$300,000,000 of revenue tax, and arraigned the Republican claim that the law protected the American farmer and laborer.

Several committee amendments were agreed to, changing the bill in minor particulars, including one designed to put the sweetened varieties of chocolate and cocoa on the list of the higher basis of confecting.

A split in the Republican minority of the Ways and Means Committee on the question of offering a substitute for the cotton schedule was evidenced during consideration of the cotton tariff. Representatives Moore, of Pennsylvania, and Fordney, of Michigan, insisted that minority substitutes were a waste of time, but Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, offered a substitute which was a paraphrase of the cotton schedule, a compromise between the Underwood and the Payne tariffs.

## OBITUARY

**John T. Pullen.** (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Raleigh, N. C., May 2.—No death ever occurred in Raleigh that caused more general and sincere grief than that of John T. Pullen, president of the Raleigh Savings and Trust Company, which occurred about 2 o'clock this morning. He had been ill only a very few days and not many knew that his condition was critical, although his health had been failing perceptibly for some time. His remains will be carried at 10 o'clock Saturday morning to Fayetteville Street Baptist Church and will remain there until late in the afternoon to be viewed by throngs of friends and business before the funeral service at the interment in Oakwood Cemetery.

Mr. Pullen was a son of James Pullen and his wife, Nancy McLeod. He was a nephew of the late Stanhope Pullen, who was one of the wealthiest and most public-spirited citizens Raleigh or the State ever had. Stanhope Pullen gave Pullen Park to the city, gave the site for the A. & M. College and the site for the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro. John Pullen has for years given all his salary as president of the Raleigh Savings and Trust Company and more to the poor of the city, having real estate and other investments that yielded him revenue for his own modest manner of living. He established and maintained for many years practically at his own expense what is now Fayetteville Street Baptist Church, paying for considerable periods of time as much as \$900 per year on the salary of the pastor for the little church, which is in a locality that reaches great numbers of poor working people. Mr. Pullen was a bachelor with no immediate relatives.

**Malvern Hill Lash.** (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Newport News, Va., May 2.—Malvern Hill Lash, pioneer furniture dealer of Newport News and president of the Board of Aldermen, died early this morning at his home, 110 Thirtieth Street, after a long illness with Bright's disease. Mr. Lash was first stricken several months ago, and went away in search of renewed health. He returned very much improved, but some weeks ago his condition changed, and in extremis. While arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, the service will be held at the o'clock, Remond Lodge, No. 24 A. F. & A. M. member, will conduct the services. The funeral will attend in a body, as will the Lash family, which included Mr. Lash's wife, Elks, of which Mr. Lash also was a member.

Malvern Hill Lash was born on June 13, 1857, in Isle of Wight County, and he took his name because of the fact that he was born on the day of a battle of Malvern Hill, in which Mr. Lash's father participated. He was the son of the late John Wesley Lash and Portmouth, to which city he was removed after the war.

When a young man Mr. Lash moved to Hampton and there began the furniture business. Twenty-five years ago, when Newport News was first opened up a furniture store, and remained in the business until a few months ago, when he was forced to retire on account of ill health.

He was one of the first members of Remond Lodge of Elks, and Newport News Lodge of Elks, and also a member of the Elks of which Mr. Lash was a member.

Mr. Lash is survived by his widow and one son and two daughters, Mrs. Flora Lash, Mrs. Annie Lash and Mrs. Lash, who were all at his bedside when he died.

**Mrs. Alice V. Hawkins.** (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Alexandria, Va., May 2.—Mrs. Alice V. Hawkins, widow of Edward V. Hawkins, died to-day at her home, 119 South St. Asaph Street. Three children survive. They are Mrs. C. Ashby Bladen, Mrs. Robert W. Traversa and Charles E. Hawkins. The funeral will take place at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

## DEATHS

**McDOWELL.**—Died, at his late residence, 1528 West Cary Street, at 11:40 o'clock, May 2, 1913, HOWARD McDOWELL, in the forty-second year of his age. He leaves to mourn their loss besides a large number of friends, his widow, a large son, Russell and Wellford; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. McDowell; three sisters, Mrs. N. P. Parrish, Misses Liddle and Jennie, and two brothers, Vernon and T. B. B. The funeral will take place from the above residence, SATURDAY, May 3, at 10:30 o'clock, at 1:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Riverview.

**SHORTS.**—Departed this life Friday, May 1, at 10:30 o'clock, at his residence, 749 North Fifth Street, PETER BRANCH SHORTS. Funeral notice later.

Philadelphia and Washington papers please copy.